

Daily Constitution

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ATLANTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1876

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH-ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST, CLEAR OR FAIR AND BREEZY; FOR THE WEST, WITH WESTERLY TO SOUTHWESTLY WINDS AND BREEZY RAIN.

Gown opened in New York yesterday at 11:30 and closed at 11:45.

PROF. BAIRD, principal fish commissioner of the United States, thinks the California salmon is adapted to thick streams of a high temperature. He thinks the shad would also adapt itself to the Mississippi. Let us have both, Dr. James, in the rivers of Georgia.

About ten days two bulky volumes will be issued by the government, containing the names of all stockholders in national banks. The object is to ascertain the names of members of congress holding such stock and to ultimately prevent them from voting on financial measures.

It begins to look as if Senator Cameron would control the Pennsylvania republican state convention. This means the defeat of Blaine and the triumph of Conkling. For the vote of Pennsylvania, it is said that Conkling will put Cameron's son in the cabinet. Cameron has been working for this a long time.

It was a correspondent of the Gainesville Eagle, and not the Eagle itself, as we erroneously stated, that suggested Col. J. B. Estes and Col. J. A. Billups for delegates from the ninth district. We are assured that Col. Estes could not attend the convention if he were elected, because it would conflict with his professional duties.

On the first page of this paper may be found a very entertaining article on middle Georgia's Lent. Yesterday we published a short account of the historical changes in congress. Both should have been omitted in the issue of yesterday, but the inescapable ways of a stupid compositor prevented us from doing our contemporary justice.

The new chief justice of Tennessee, James W. Dunderberg, was born in Jonesboro, Washington county, in 1812. After the war he removed from his native town to Knoxville, and was elected to the supreme bench in 1870. His associates on the bench have just put him in the place so well filled by A. O. P. Nicholson. Chief Justice Dunderberg had six sons in the confederate army.

The only really popular member of the English royal family, the Princess of Wales, is now in charge of England, and will continue to be her ruler until the Prince of Wales arrives from India, some two or three weeks hence. The old lady has set out for a German tour. The beautiful princess with the aid of her old nurse will keep things right side up.

The exemptions from taxation in Alabama include all public property, cemeteries, church, charity schools, agricultural association buildings, literary and scientific institutions, and libraries except those of a professional character, all family portraits, household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$150, farming tools to the value of \$25, and mechanical implements to the value of \$25.

The czar of Russia, who rumors say, is about to retire from the throne and appoint the czarowitz regent, is only fifty-eight years old and is in full health and vigor. The czarowitz leads a party that is intensely anti-German, and the change, if it takes place, would mean clearing out of every vestige of German influence. Pan-Slavism is the watchword, and the retirement of the czar, just retired, is doubtless one of the measures found necessary for the carrying out of this programme.

The New York Herald presents a list of thirteen centennial candidates for president, every one of whom stands high in public estimation:
1—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
2—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.
3—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.
4—David Davis, of Illinois.
5—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
6—Wm. Allen, of Ohio.
7—Horatio Seymour, of New York.
8—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
9—Sanford B. Church, of New York.
10—Geo. B. McClellan, of New York.
11—Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana.
12—James A. Fessenden, of Maine.
13—Wm. B. English, of Connecticut.

The editors of the state who thought they had a right to discuss the gubernatorial canvass—the most important state event of the current year—will be filled with harrowing regrets when they read in Joe Brown's five-hundred dollar Savannah organ that their expressed views on the subject have been "premature," "of a personal character," and "calculated to embarrass the interests and harmony of the democratic party." This serves them of the quill about right. If they will rush into print without first obtaining the consent of the five-hundred-dollar organ, both as to the time when they may publish their articles and as to their nature, they must take the consequences. It is said, indeed, but they shall not fill our breast. God, win no more.

We find the following analysis of the vote on Gen. Albin's proposition to amend the rules of the house and pass a bill to repeal the assumption act, in the Nashville American:

Yeas	Nays
Democrat	109
Republican	92
Non-voters	12
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The whole number not voting was 12, of whom 35 were democrats, and 35 were republicans. In this analysis all of the 14 so-called liberal republicans and independents, except Alexander Campbell, are classed as republicans. Assuming that the democrats and republicans not voting would have divided in the same proportion as those who did vote, 29 of the former would have voted yes, and 19 nays, and of the latter would have voted yes, and 39 nays, and the total vote would have stood thus:

Yeas	Nays
Democrat	143
Republican	118
Non-voters	97
Totals	358

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The supreme court ruled that the indictment which was found under the sixth section of the enforcement act was fatally defective, because it charged a conspiracy to deprive the colored parties concerned of rights of citizenship, and that the conspiracy was not a conspiracy under the laws of the United States, namely, the right to peacefully assemble and bear arms, which rights, the court held, were not granted by the constitution, but existed independent of it, and which the states alone had the right to vindicate, and it was not charged that they were assailed on account of the race or color. One or two counts did place the charge on account of race or color, but they were so vague and general in other respects as to be totally unsustainable. No question of the unconstitutionality of the sixth section was raised, the indictments being defective.

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The specific and fundamental idea of these decisions, says the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is that murders, robberies, conspiracies and all other crimes committed by individuals are punishable by the laws of the state and not by the laws of the United States, unless committed by reason of the race or color of the party against whom they are committed, in which case the inference from the decision would seem to be that they are punishable by the laws of the United States, if proper laws to that effect are enacted. This, of course, does not relate to every species of offense, but only to those which affect the fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed by the constitution, including the recent amendments.

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CONGRESSMAN'S SALARY.

The legislature appropriations bill was taken up last Friday, and a bitter and lengthy debate upon the subject of congressional salaries began. The debate will be renewed this week, and the discussion will probably occupy the house for a considerable period.

The debate of Friday related chiefly to the salary of congressmen, which the bill reduces to \$4,500 a year from \$5,000. The committee has followed a rule of cutting down salaries about ten per cent. before the session in 1875 or 1876. The pay of a congressman was then \$3,600, and the same demagogical radicals claimed that the appropriations committee had not reduced congressmen's salary in just proportion. A noisy partisan squabble ensued over the amount of their own pay.

At the height of the discreditable discussion, Mr. Hill arose and moved an amendment to make the new rate of pay commence on the fourth of March, 1877, when a new session will come in. He did this because he believed with Mr. Madison that it was a very indecent thing for members to vote their own compensation. He desired to see a certain congress with their pay fixed by law. It should not be changed during that congress. He urged this congress to remove from itself the scandal, as Mr. Madison justly said, "it was not his own pay, but the pay of the nation."

Mr. Hill's amendment did not, relate to the amount of the pay, but solely to the time when the rate should go into effect. On a division the vote was 109 yeas and 92 nays. Then yeas were ordered, and the second and decisive vote was yeas 75, nays 81. The amendment was therefore defeated by a small majority, but the force of Mr. Hill's argument remains unimpaired, and some day when the country makes up its big mind to return to honest methods of government, the precedent that Mr. Hill presented to the house will be established and forever remain a part of our unwritten law.

Our editorial of yesterday was greatly marred in its concluding paragraph, saying quite the reverse of what was written. We said that the decision would bring northern funds (not bonds) into our market, and that a debtor could so situate himself that he could not rob his creditor through the forms and operation of law. The decision lifts the incubus of the homestead from the vitals of the state. The people can now obtain credit on the faith of their property, and money will freely seek investment. A man, being now able to waive both for himself and family his right of homestead, can obtain means for supplies, farm operations, and all enterprises calling for capital, by a pledge of his property with a waiver of the homestead. The supreme court of the state has conferred a blessing upon the people of priceless value. It will send new life into all the avenues of trade, and insure for Georgia a large crop and increased prosperity.

The post office bill reported favorable from the senate committee is provided that the rate for third-class mail matter shall be 10 cents per mile for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and 20 cents per mile for distances over 1,000 miles. The amended bill also provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of 10 cents for every three ounces, and 10 cents for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional.

The Athens Watchman was about the first journal to arraign THE CONSTITUTION on the issue question. It has read our last answer and reverses its former opinion. It declares that THE CONSTITUTION is now vindicated.

The Griffin Daily News publishes our answer, and editorially vindicates THE CONSTITUTION with a vigor that we gratefully appreciate. We shall give its article to our readers in a day or two.

A correspondent, "Populus," have down a proposition, and a sensible one, on the gubernatorial question. As a friend of Governor Smith he proposes to test who is the strongest with the people in an electoral manner.

Rowell's Reporter notes the collapse of twenty-two newspapers during the week ending March 25th.

The Wheeling (West Va.) Register says the weather has been so fine these days that telegraph poles began to burn.

ARTHUR ORSON, the Tennessee clairvoyant, has been removed to his cell in the prison on the infirmity of illness.

"ROBERT CONKING" for president would answer about all the proposals of the great crowd of "crisis" mummies the harden times.

The well known hymn, "Rock of Ages" was written 100 years ago this month, in 1766, by the Rev. Augustus Moez Toplady.

PROFESSOR LOWELL mentions the following advertisement as a good illustration of humor: "Wanted, by a boy, and for an elderly house, a boy to be the business."

THREE are ten widows in the United States. When they pass the treasury building they hear musical murmurs of "no boys here," but think they are a boy's walk.

Now we can all take a rest. Morton is to give a final installment of that Mississippi speech, and everybody in the senate will be to get off with easy body.

The branches of the slave trade treaty made between Great Britain and Madagascar have become so frequent that a British squadron is sent to the island of the Indian Ocean.

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The Augusta Chronicle is of course right when it says that a partial delegation convention, cast the entire vote of its county; but if no delegates are present from a county how is its vote to be cast? We simply urged the representation of each county, that a full vote might be had for delegates at large.

And this brings us to the advice that the party value the service by presenting it to the people. We have discussed last winter—positive instructions by the district committees who immediately represent the people to the state committee to select the eight names that receive the highest number of votes for delegates at large; and the support of a common ticket in the nine districts. We invoke the influence of the Chronicle in favor of this programme. It is in the best situation of affairs, and the Chronicle can render the party valuable service by presenting it to the people.

We decline to believe that a ticket cannot be presented that will secure the support of all the districts. It has been proposed that Gov. Jenkins be placed at the head of the delegation. Who will object to that? No one, surely. Now can't we have other names from seven other congressional districts be suggested that all of us can and will give support to? The state committee will support. Certainly it can be done. Will not the Chronicle aid us in trying to reach a result that will be in consonance with popular rights and with the best interests of the party?

The government has reserved two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in fifty-cent notes for use as change at the centennial exhibition.

First debating societies of South Carolina have been offered the following problem:

Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the right of free speech.

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THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The cases just decided grew out of a riot in Grant parish, Louisiana, in 1875, which resulted in the death of a large number of negroes. Indictments against the twenty-eight whites were found under the enforcement act, and nine of them were

A WOMAN'S POKER.

It is a face where pain is past,
And peace triumphs over grief and loss,
No shadow passes, no faint gleam,
No gleam of heaven made manifest,
This time and change cannot molest—
The index of a soul at rest.

I do not know, I may not trace
The story of that pictured face,
Whether the world that closed her eyes
Followed her fortune or her fate,
Large place for play in her lot,
Or loved her once and then forgot.

And was as though it knew her not,
Not even the painter's name is told,
The picture is old, no older,
Or rather, such a little space
Is granted to the painter's hand,
And hand most cunning to portray
The beauty of the transient day.

But yet the legend of the soul
Is plainly written in a scroll,
That pure face, so gently sweet,
I know earth's love has left her feet,
And how she called to me,
May well remain a mystery.

The face is to you and me,
But when the storm was over,
The sunset gave her face a glow,
And, rising up, "For me," she said,
"I conquered life and death."
And then she took her quiet way,
And the twilight came and gay.

See as a child upon the road,
The leads into a loved abode,
Each singing bird, each fragrant flower,
Gave pleasure to the passing hour,
Commenced with a "good-bye" and a "fare you well,"
With every step of a soul and a hill,
She told, to do her duty.

At last for the children's play,
Companion for the grave and gay,
Yet always with a steady gaze,
Her eyes anchored into deep repose,
Comforting, as herself comforted,
With consolation made of love,
So lived she till her days were told.

So live she still, and peace, perchance,
For that sweet charm of her face,
The work of God to you and me,
Nor shall the painter thank her,
For she who could that charm impart,
Which stamped those features from the heart,
Was not unworthy of her art.

[Mrs. E. D. R. Biancardi in the Independent.]
The happiness which a man feels at
seeing his wife after a long separation,
ration can only be balanced by the joyous
emotions that rush over him upon
discovering a paper of chewing tobacco
in an old coat pocket of a "society"
member of the church.

Nothing else in the world will
bring that same ghastly expression to a
man's face that this over his forehead
when, in the midst of a party, he
suddenly remembers that he has left his
handkerchief at home on the bureau,
and will have to go out and wipe his
nose on the side of the horse.

It would be well for the people who
get up school catalogues and the like to
make a note of the remark of the Pall
Mail Gazette, speaking of a "society"
article in an American paper, in which
all the women's names are listed. It
says that it "looks to me as though it
were a list of the names of the women
who have been engaged in a theatre
devoted to opera bouffe."

It is rumored in England that the
husband selected for the Princess
Beatrice is Prince Adolphus Frederick,
son of the grand duke of Mecklenburg
Stralitz and of the Princess Augusta,
of England, sister of the late Queen.
The prince was an officer in the
Ulans and major of the Mecklenburg
grenadiers. He is twenty-seven years
old.

The Four in Hand club is beginning
to make itself known in New York. On
an afternoon Mr. John J. Jr., son of
our ex-minister to Vienna, may be seen
driving along Fifth avenue
on the top of the old
Parker stage coach, which he recently
bought in England. This huge, rumbling
vehicle, with yellow panels, is drawn by
four spanking bays, and its top seats are
usually occupied by several fashionably
dressed ladies and two or three stylish
young men, one of whom blows a large
horn.

Out of the exuberance of his heart a
Galeta man warbled "When the Spring
Time Comes, Gentle Annie," and at the
conclusion of the first verse he was re-
joined by his wife of the fact that when
spring did come the children would
have to have a new suit of clothes, the
house a fresh coat of paint, and the
madame a stylish bonnet and pull-back.
A seventeen hundred dollar mortgage
would have to be lifted, a wood shed
built, a spare bed room furnished for his
mother-in-law, who was coming to stay
all summer, and sundry other little mat-
ters looked after.

At a small leap year party in town
the other evening no less than four
"engagements" were made. Two young
men made an engagement to play a game
of billiards next day, a young lady made
an engagement with a friend to go shopping
on Saturday, another girl engaged to re-
turn a borrowed book before Sunday, and
the young lady of the house promised her
mother that she wouldn't catch her
giving another leap year party in a hur-
ry. We don't see how our clergymen
and furniture dealers are going to draw
much comfort from these "engagements."

A Chinaman walked into the county
clerk's office at Eureka recently, and in-
quired, "How much one mally lice?"
"Five dollars," replied the clerk.
This exorbitant charge for a marriage license
struck the Chinaman "all in a heap,"
and he turned away in disgust. But as
he reached the door a bright idea seem-
ed to strike him, and he came back and
softly whispered, "How much one mally
month?" It was explained that the statu-
te would not permit issuance of such a
document for a shorter period than "all
time," and the door closed on him and
his disappointment.

Summary of State News.

SANDERSVILLE.
—Sandersville is to have a Catholic
church. Fruit crop is injured.
Pneumonia is prevalent. The superior
court made a run on chickens. Local
excitement is at low ebb.—Messenger.

DALTON.
—LaPeyette Oxford has sued the En-
terprise for \$50 damages. Dalton
rejoices in prosperity and hope for the fu-
ture. The Smith, who was tried be-
fore Judge McCutcheon last week for the
killing of Hiram Lewis, on the 30th of
December, was found guilty of volun-
tary manslaughter, and sentenced to la-
bor fifteen years in the penitentiary.—
Enterprise.

COLUMBUS.
—Last Friday, Messrs. Burrell Wil-
liams and McFay, who had been enemies
for two or three years, met upon a non-
back, and dismantled to settle the
difference between them. Williams made
at McFay with his knife and cut him
twice, while Mr. McFay was backing
towards a fence close by. On reaching
the fence he seized a rail and dealt a
blow upon the head of Williams.
This will likely cause his death.
Rev. B. A. Bonheim has been re-elected
as Rabbi in the Jewish Synagogue of
this city. He is highly respected by all.
The ladies of the Baptist church have
decided to have a lady Washington
reception at Mrs. George P. Swift's on
or about the 15th of April.—Advertiser.

one of great interest to the city of
Augusta. Federal aid has been secured
by other sections of the union, for similar
enterprises, and we see no reason why
it should not be granted in this case.
A comparatively small appropriation
would accomplish the desired end. The
importance of this work to Augusta is
almost local, while to the people of
the section of country on both sides
of the river, for forty or fifty miles above,
it will be a genuine blessing.—Chronicle.

MACON.
—Macon darkies are fond of masquer-
ades. The beautiful, healthy, and
fertile region of country which lies along
the Macon and Western railroad between
this city and Forsyth is now attracting
the attention of residents of Macon,
who wish to escape from its expenses of
to secure summer resorts for their fam-
ilies, which are near at hand and econom-
ical. An alderman, a lieutenant and a
soldier, surrounded a fat Sunday
morning for the purpose of cutting off
their retreat. Several handsome resi-
dences are being erected.—Telegraph.

COVINGTON.
—A rumor having gone out that there
would be no commencement here this
week, the faculty of the college, who are
at the college, are now at hand and econ-
omical. An alderman, a lieutenant and a
soldier, surrounded a fat Sunday
morning for the purpose of cutting off
their retreat. Several handsome resi-
dences are being erected.—Telegraph.

—We were shown a chair a few days
ago by Mr. T. J. Shepherd, of our city,
which belonged to his father and
mother at the time they began house-
keeping in 1833. A prominent citizen
of Covington says he can tell us of one
day the whole year round, and another
day he can tell us of another day.
Now bring out your quality.—Advertiser.

—We learn that Athens Fire Co. No. 1,
has accumulated in their treasury the
sum of one thousand dollars, which they
will be willing to contribute towards the
purchase of a steam fire engine.
The bars and stables of Mr. J. B. Owen
were burned in Union county recently.
The loss included two mules and 300
bushels of corn. A negro woman on
the place of Rev. J. H. Mcullen, in
Hart county, caught fire while at work
in the kitchen, instead of at one of the
furnaces, and was burned so badly as to
cause her death.—Watsonian.

—We learn that last night a crowd
of six gentlemen in Madison county met
a gang of horse thieves and had quite a
fight, each brandishing a forty shot
with them. There being only two pistols
among the Madison boys, the thieves suc-
ceeding in wounding several of their
opponents, and when the fight was over,
Pittman, and making off with a horse.
A posse will be equipped, we understand,
to pursue the rascals.—Georgian.

—Z. H. Broughton, of Sandersville,
died last Thursday.
—Mrs. Martha M. Watts, of Monroe
county died on the 18th.
—Lafayette Williams, of Cumming
died on the 18th.
—M. H. Hall, of Macon, died Monday.
—Rev. David Cook, died at his resi-
dence near Covington last Wednesday.

—Capt. M. P. Davis, chief of police, at
Athens died last Wednesday.
—Mr. Chas. Langhany to Miss Annie
Freyligh, of Dalton.
—Mr. Nathan Gregory to Mrs. M. M.
Richardson, of Dalton.
—Charles Mathews, of Upson county,
to Miss Sallie Matthews, of Crawford
county.
—Cleveland Bennett to Miss Caroline
Phillips, of Cumming.

Extra Liability to Malarial Infection
Persons whose blood is thin, digestion
weak and liver sluggish, are extra-liv-
able to the attacks of malarial disease. The
most trifling exposure may, under such con-
ditions, infuse the malarial taint. The only
way to secure immunity from malaria in
localities where it is prevalent, is to tone
and regulate the system by improving
weakened digestion, enlivening the blood,
and giving a wholesome impetus to bilious
secretion. These results are accomplished
by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters, which long experience has
proved to be the most reliable safeguard
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ders, as well as the best remedy for them.
The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent in-
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MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton quiet and
steady; sales 1,251 bales, including 1,000 Orleans
13 1/2 cts.
Futures opened quiet and firm; April 13 1/2 cts.
May 13 1/2 cts. June 13 1/2 cts. July 13 1/2 cts.
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Futures opened quiet and firm; April 13 1/2 cts.
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